ENGLISH

CLASS 7

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APPEAL

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ENGLISH
STEP 7

PUNJAB TEXTBOOK BOARD LAHORE

Experimental Edition

Prepared on guidelines of the National Curriculum of English VI-VIII furnished by the Ministry of Education, Government of Pakistan, Islamabad.

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CONTENTS

		Page
1.	REVISION EXERCISES: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS	9
2.	OPPOSITES	12
3.	WRITING IN PROPER ORDER	14
4.	REVISION EXERCISES:VERB	16
5.	A GREAT DAY	20
6.	FAMILY RELATIONS	24
7.	CLASS ROOM STORY	28
8.	THE LOST BAG	30
9.	LEARNING TO COOK	32
10.	WASHING (POEM)	38
11.	A SURPRISE VISIT	40
12.	IN TWENTY FOUR HOURS	46
13.	ALL PEOPLE WAKE UP	49

14. GOING ON A HOLIDAY 52
15. OLD BUILDINGS 55
16. I WANT TO KNOW (POEM) 57
17. A CRICKET MATCH 59
18. WEATHER 64
19. DARA AND DINOO GET ON A BUS 68
20. THE WOLF AND THE CRANE 73
21. PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS 76

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

FOR THE TEACHER

This book is a continuation of the English Curriculum for classes 1 - V and VI - VIII, prepared by the Ministry of Education (Curriculum Wing) Federal Government, Islamabad. Students have already used English in previous classes. The teacher is aware of the problems faced by the students in the actual classroom. The book aims to assist teachers in this regard and complement their efforts as far as possible. The teacher will be able to use different tasks according to the situation.

In the presentation section students are guided towards an understanding of the language through texts and explanations. The understanding of these is tested and confirmed through grammar, questions, exercises and invitation to answer simple questions from their own everyday life. These are designed primarily to arouse their interest in the language. Lesson activities and some dialogues with the students will arouse motivation and encourage the students to develop study habits. Speaking activities controlled and semi-controlled, occur throughout the skill units of this book.

Teachers are invited to integrate their own ideas for a balanced methodology. The lessons in the book are closely related to the needs of students of this level. Many stories include topics that are also covered in other disciplines e.g. Maths, Science, moral stories. But a different method is used to reinforce the concepts.

The stories will enhance the children's reading skills. Imaginative tales and creative artwork will help develop thinking and reflection. Teachers should read these stories to the children in class. Activities provide ideas for further work.

The book provides children with a wide range of topics relevant to the world of the child. Human beings, birds, toys, animals, all are characters of stories and poems here. The lessons in the book will arouse children's interest to read on and on. This will improve their reading abilities and study skills as well as encourage them to think and reflect. Explanatory artwork helps the children to grasp the subject. This book has a variety of changes in the format of lessons and skills. There are sections in the activities which help the students' insight into language learning process. This also gives them guidance for self-directed learning.

VOCABULARY

New words are introduced in every lesson through lexical sets such as fruits, vegetables, cookery, travels and everyday events. Teachers may persuade the students to take interest in vocabulary so as to express themselves better. Use of dictionary for difficult words should be encouraged. Whether the words are in the textbook or some other book or magazine or a newspaper in English, they should use the dictionary.

You can even encourage and help your students use a bilingual dictionary from English to English and Urdu. Topics have been selected to appeal to children of about ten to twelve years. There are topics about which both girls and boys will and should have something to say e.g. "learning to cook", and "old buildings".

Villages are connected to cities and towns by improved transport means. Therefore progressive material has been exploited for study purpose. Students are asked to give their own thoughts and talk about their own experiences after reading the lesson. This should be more interesting.

Hello Students

This is your book, your very own book. The language in it will help you express yourselves in simple and correct English. Vocabulary words are drawn from the reading material. There are sections in this to teach you shapes through colours and a variety of interesting activities such as poems and riddles, which make the learning of English easy and enjoyable.

Much has recently been written about the students to take responsibility for their own learning. You are learning on T.V. and on computer. You will get the maximum from this book for learning the language. It is made clear to you how to use the material in the book and how it can be used for active study. Some questions and activities are directly related to your own experiences. Throughout the book, activities let you know exactly what you have to do. There are a number of poems you will enjoy and love to read. The book has been designed to suit the tastes of boys and girls of your age right from the time you begin to read and enjoy poetry for your own pleasure. There are two things to enjoy in poems: the rhythm and story. Poetry adds delight to life. It also arouses the imagination.

You should read "young reader's page" in the English dailies. When you are on the road you can even read the signs on the road side. Do read a lot of English to be able to become confident in it. You will be able to understand many wonderful discoveries in science and many other fields of life.You can also do that.

1

REVISION EXERCISES

1. Questions and Answers:

The name of this small boy in the picture is Amer.

A gentleman is asking Amer questions;

Here are Amer's answers to the questions.

Write the questions for each answer.

Example: What is your name ?
1.My name is Amer.

1. My name is Amer.

2. I am seven years old.

3. I live at 10, Hall Road.

4. I have two sisters.

5. Their names are Hina and Nina.

6. My father's name is Muhammad Karim.

7. He works in a factory.

You are telling your friend about Amer. Write the sentences telling what you know about Amer from the above sentence.

Example. Amer is a small boy.

His name is Amer.

Here are two ways of saying something

(I) You tell your friend------I am ill.

(II) You ask your friend-----Are you ill?

At the end of the telling sentence we put a full stop.

After the asking sentence we put a question mark.(?)

Exercise: Copy these sentences neatly in your note-books. Put a full stop or a question mark where it is needed.

1. Jack and Jill went up the hill

2. Did Jack and Jill go up the hill

3. Jack fell down

4. Did Jack fall down

5. Was he hurt

6. She has a pretty doll

7. I am fine, thank you

8. What time is it

9. It is raining

10. Will it rain today

11. How many boys are in a cricket team

12. It is a fine day today

13 Will you come here

14. Don't talk

15. Sit down

16. I get up at five in the morning

17. When do you wake up

18. Why are you crying

19. Don't cry

20. I am going to school

2

OPPOSITES

1.	day	_____	night
2.	white	_____	black
3.	boy	_____	girl
4.	sit	_____	stand
5.	long	_____	short
6.	big	_____	small
7.	high	_____	low
8.	cold	_____	hot
9.	top	_____	bottom
10.	right	_____	left
11.	beginning	_____	end
12.	near	_____	far
13.	up	_____	down
14.	hard	_____	soft
15.	front	_____	behind

1. Give the opposites of the under lined words in the gaps below.

(1) They have a black cat but I have a ---------- cat.

(2) They have one girl and one---------.

(3) A cat is a small animal but an elephant is a -----animal.

(4) Winters are cold.

---------are----------.

(5) In the beginning of the lesson.

At the ---------of the lesson.

(6) A child's hands are soft

An old man's hands are--------.

(7) I sit in ---------of the class.

He sits behind me.

(8)There are green fields far and--------.

(9) Sit down.

Stand --------.

(10) The blue kite is flying high

The red kite is flying---------.

3

WRITING IN PROPER ORDER

Read the sentences below and write them neatly in their proper orders.

A

a. Two of them went away.

b. Three men sat on a bench.

c. Only one man was now left sitting on the bench.

Example: a. Three men sat on a bench

b. Two of them went away.

c. Only one man was now left sitting on the bench

B

a She wanted to send them to school.

b. She had four children.

c. There was a woman who lived in a jungle.

C

a. It is 7 o ' clock now.

b. It was quarter to seven .

c. It was half past six half on hour ago.

D

a.They are playing with

b.What are the children doing?

c.dolls and houses.

E

a. They are brothers.

b.Their names are Akram and Aslam.

c.Who are they ?

F.

a. Put tea in a pot.

b. Pour boiling water over tea in the pot.

c. Boil water in a kettle.

d. Tea is ready.

Describing words:

tall, good, nice, clever, short, fat are describing words

1. Write 5 words to describe your self:

2. Write 5 words to describe an elephant.

3. Write names of 5 colours.

Use each colour to describe a thing

Example: red kite - blue ink

4. Write names of 5 things you see in your class room.

5. Write names of 5 days of a week.

6. In which months do you have summer holidays?

Write the names of these months..

4

REVISION EXERCISES

VERB

You have learned that a verb is a doing word.

1. The boy kicked the ball.
2. Birds fly.
3. The sun rises in the East.

Copy these sentences in your book underlining the verbs.

1. The bird flew.
2. I am writing a letter.
3. Can you hear me?
4. The girls are playing games.
5. Mother is cooking vegetable rice.

Verbs tell us whether the action happens daily, is happening, has happened, will happen or is about to happen.

A Verbs that happen daily.

1. The sun rises.
2. Birds fly.
3. We breathe.

In the above sentences rises, fly and breathe describe actions which take place as a habit.

B Now Look at these sentences below.

1. The sun is rising.
2. Birds are flying.
3. We are breathing.

The action is happening or is taking place in the above sentences.

C Look at some more sentences.

1. The sun rose behind a cloud in the sky.
2. Birds flew high.
3. We breathed a sigh of relief.

These verbs tell us that the action has already happened. That is, the verbs are in the past tense.

D Some more forms of verbs are:

1. The sun will rise at 5:30 a.m.
2. The birds will fly in the sky.
3. We will breathe fresh air.

The verbs in these sentences tell us that the action has not taken place yet but will happen in the future. These are verbs in future present.

E Make three columns in your writing book and label them as under:

Example:

Present	Past	Future
	came	

Now put these verbs in the proper column:
See, saw, will see; do, did, will do; cry, cried,will cry; write, wrote, will write; meet, met, will meet; go, went, will go; sing, sang, will sing: drink, drank, will drink:

Fill in the blanks in these sentences with the proper form of the verb in the brackets:

Example:

The sun_____ (rise, rose, will rise) at 5.30 a.m. yesterday morning.

The sun rose at 5.30 a.m. yesterday morning.

1. The boy_____to his father on the telephone yesterday. (talk, talked, will talk)

2. I_____ to Murree tomorrow with my family.(go, gone, will go).

3. I_____to School on Sunday beacuse it is a holiday. (not go.not gone, will not go).

4. My father_____in Africa for a few years before 1990. (live, lived, will live).

5. I_____my father and if he agrees, I will come with you. (ask,asked, will ask).

6. I cannot_____you. Please speak aloud. (hear, heard,will hear).

You have also learnt that a sentence begins with a Capital letter e.g. "A little girl, called Marie lived in a small hut with her mother. A capital letter is also used for names of people, for countries, towns and also for the names of places like Arifa,Babar,Minar-e-Pakistan, Lahore,Asia, Bhatti Gate, Clifton etc.

Copy these sentences in your notebook and write the names of special things with a Capital letter.

1. abdul sittar edhi lives in Karachi.
2. imran khan has built shaukat khanum memorial hospital in lahore.
3. quaid-e-azam's mausoleum is in karachi.
4. major aziz bhatti lived in gujrat.
5. the khyber pass is in peshawar.
6. the pathans are very hospitable.
7. I have seen the qissa khavani bazzar.
8. lady diana died in a car accident in france.
9. hafiz jullandhri wrote the national anthem.
10. the muslims perform haj at khana kabba.

Copy these sentences in your writing copies after making corrections.

5

A GREAT DAY!

Teacher: Hello! Good morning class.

Students: Good morning, Madam!

Teacher: I hope you are all thrilled to be in a new and a higher class. You have new classroom, new teacher, new books and of course a new year.

Students: Yes Madam! It is nice to have every thing new. We feel so happy today. It is our first day in class seven. It is a great day for all of us.

Teacher: Yes! You feel great, don't you!
You also feel more responsible now. Before we begin our new lessons in our class today, I would like to speak to you about developing study habits. You should revise your lessons when you get back home.

Students: Yes Madam!

Teacher: Very good. I am so glad you have got the message. Do not hesitate to ask your teacher if you have any problem with any subject.

Students: No, We won't. We will come to you for help.

Teacher: Good! Now let's begin our first lesson today.

Vocabulary.

tnrilled, responsible, developing, revise, message, hesitate, problem.

1. Look up the meanings of these words in a dictionary.

2. Use the following words in sentences of your own. hope, thrilled, feel, great, habits.

Learn new things.

A donkey is a big animal.
A horse is a bigger animal.
But an elephant is the biggest animal.

Comparatives.

1. It is very hot today.
   It was hotter yesterday.
   It is 35 degrees in Islamabad, 36 degrees in Lahore and 40 degrees in Multan.

Which is the hottest place?

Islamabad, Lahore or Multan.
Multan is the hottest.

2. It is cold in Islamabad in winter. Peshawar is colder, but Abbotabad is the coldest place in winters.

   In winters it is 24 degrees in Rawalpindi, 20 degrees in Islamabad and 14 degrees in Murree.

Which is the coolest place?

Rawalpindi, Islamabad or Murree.
Murree is the coolest.

Now do these exercises and answer the questions.

1. The red ribbon is 12 cm. long.
   The blue ribbon is 14 cm. long.
   The white is 20 cm. long.

Which is the longest ribbon?
Which is the shortest ribbon?

2. Alam Channa was 7 feet 11 inches tall.
   Soomro is 8 feet tall.
   Aurangzeb is 7 feet 4 inches tall.

Who is the tallest of the three?
What is his height or how tall is he?

3. A painter painted a pole in three different shades. He painted half of the pole in white. The other half of the pole he divided in three parts. He coloured two parts red and one part blue.

Which colour he painted the most?
Which colour he painted the least?

4. Amina, Maryam and Rabia had two slices of bread each before them at breakfast.

   Amina finished and ate both the slices.
   Rabia ate only one slice of bread
   Maryam ate only half of the slice.

Who ate the most?
Who ate the least?

5. Hold your school bag in your left hand and your little brother's bag in your right hand.

Whose bag is heavier and why?
Whose bag is lighter and why?

6. Abida eats a lot of potato chips, sweets and chocolates. She does not run and does not exercise. Her brother eats only when it is meal time but he exercises also. The youngest child only drinks milk.

Who is the fattest and why?

Who is the lightest and why?

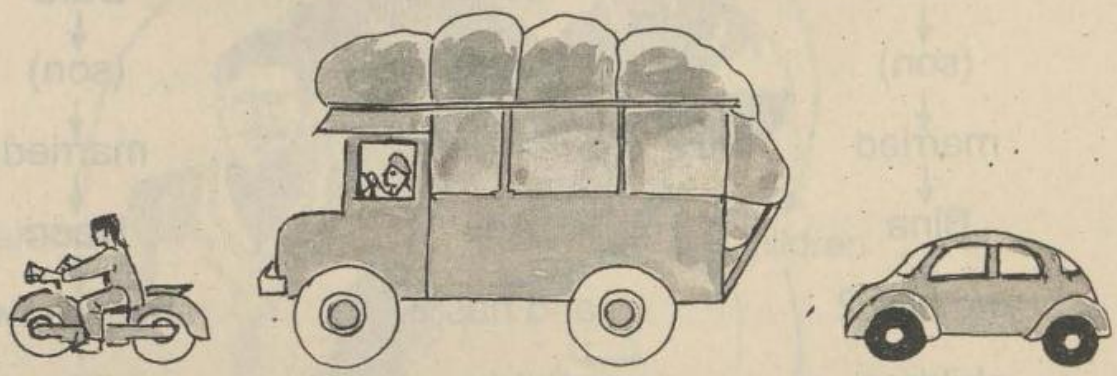
7. Mr. Chaudhri lived in Islamabad for eight years. Then he was transferred to Lahore where he lived for seven and half years. Now he has gone to Saudia where he is living for the last two years.

Where did Mr. Chaudhri stay the longest?

Where is he now?

Where is his shortest stay?

8. There are three means of transport;
a truck, a car and a scooter.



Which is the heaviest?

Which is the smallest of the three?

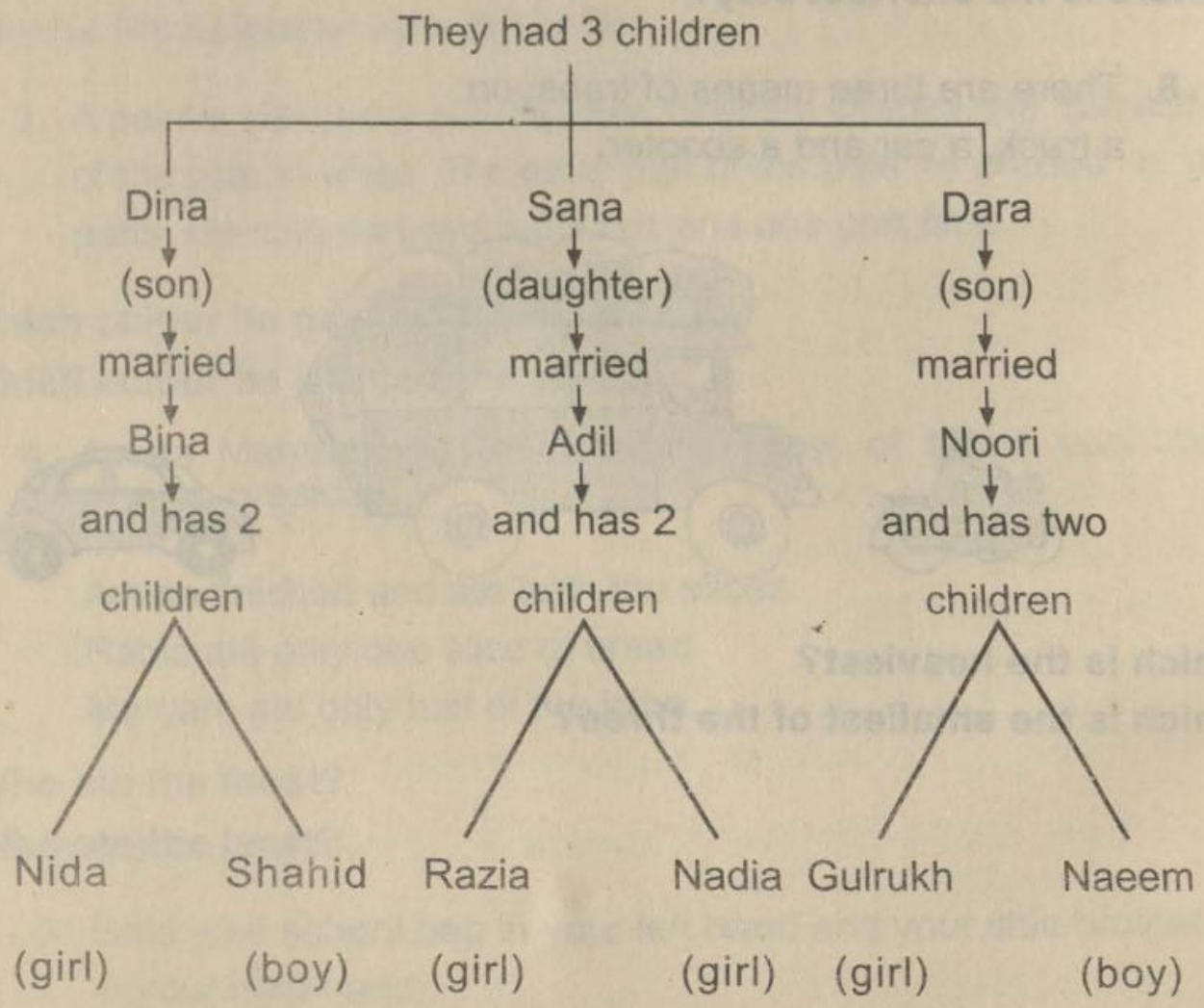
6 FAMILY RELATIONS

Father, mother, sister, brother, parents, son, daughter, children, grandfather, grandmother, grand daughters, grandsons, grandchildren are all relations in almost every family.

This is a family tree showing relations

Mr.Salim + Nusrat

Nusrat married Salim and became Mrs. Salim

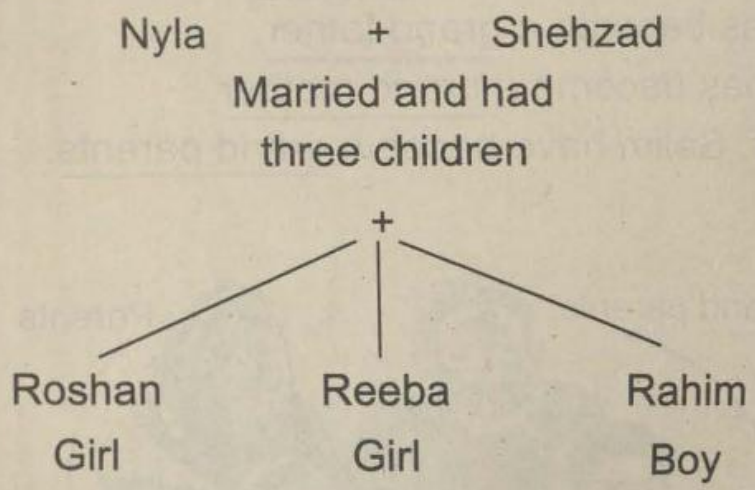


1. Mr. And Mrs. Salim have three children.
2. Daughter Sana and two sons Dina and Dara.
3. Sana has two brothers Dara and Dina.
4. Dina and Dara have only one sister Sana.
5. Sana was married to Adil and became Mrs. Adil.
6. She has two daughters Razia and Nadia.
7. Dina married Bina. Bina was called Mrs. Dina.
8. Dina has a girl Nida and a son Shahid.
9. Dara married Noori who became Mrs. Dara.
10. Mr. and Mrs. Dara also have a daughter Gulrukh and a son Naeem.
11. Mr. Salim has become a grand father.
12. Mrs. Salim has become a grand mother.
13. Mr. And Mrs. Salim have become grand parents.

Family/Relations

They are grand parents of the children of Dara, Dina and Sana.
They are grand parents of Nida and Shahid.
They are grand parents of Razia and Nadia.

They are grand parents of Gulrukh and Naeem.
Nida and Shahid, Razia and Nadia, Gulrukh and Naeem are grand children of Mr. and Mrs. Salim.
Dina is uncle of his sister's children. He is uncle of his brother's children too.
Dara is also uncle of his sister's and his brother's children.
Mrs. Dina is aunt of Dara's and Sana's children.
Dara's and Dina's children are cousins of Sana's children.
Sana's children are cousins of Dara's and Dina's children.



Now answer these question:

1. What was Nyla called when she married Shehzad?
2. How many children have Mr. and Mrs. Shehzad? Name them?
3. What is Roshan's and Reeba's relation with Mr. and Mrs. Shehzad?
4. What is Mr. Shehzad to his children?
5. What is Mrs. Shehzad to her children?
6. What are Mr. and Mrs. Shehzad to their children
7. Your mother and father have meeting with your teacher and the principal. It is called _____ teacher meeting. (parents, cousins)
8. Make pairs and write them in the empty space in the last column.

Example; Khalida married Riaz and was called Mrs. Riaz.

i.	Fozia		Hassan		_____
ii.	Hamida		Saeed		_____
iii	Ayesha	married	Mansoor	and was called	_____
iv	Uzma		Bashir		_____
v	Diana		Charles		_____

(For oral practice)

9. Your mother has a sister. She is married and has children.
   (i) What is she to you?
   (ii) What are her children to you?
   (iii) What would you call her husband?

10. What is your mother's mother to you?

11. What are you to her?

12. What is your father's father to you?

13. What are both of your father and mother to you?

14. What are your parent's parents to you?

15. What are you to them?

16. If you are a girl say what are you to your granny(grandmother)?

17. If you are a boy say what are you to your grandpa(grandfather)?

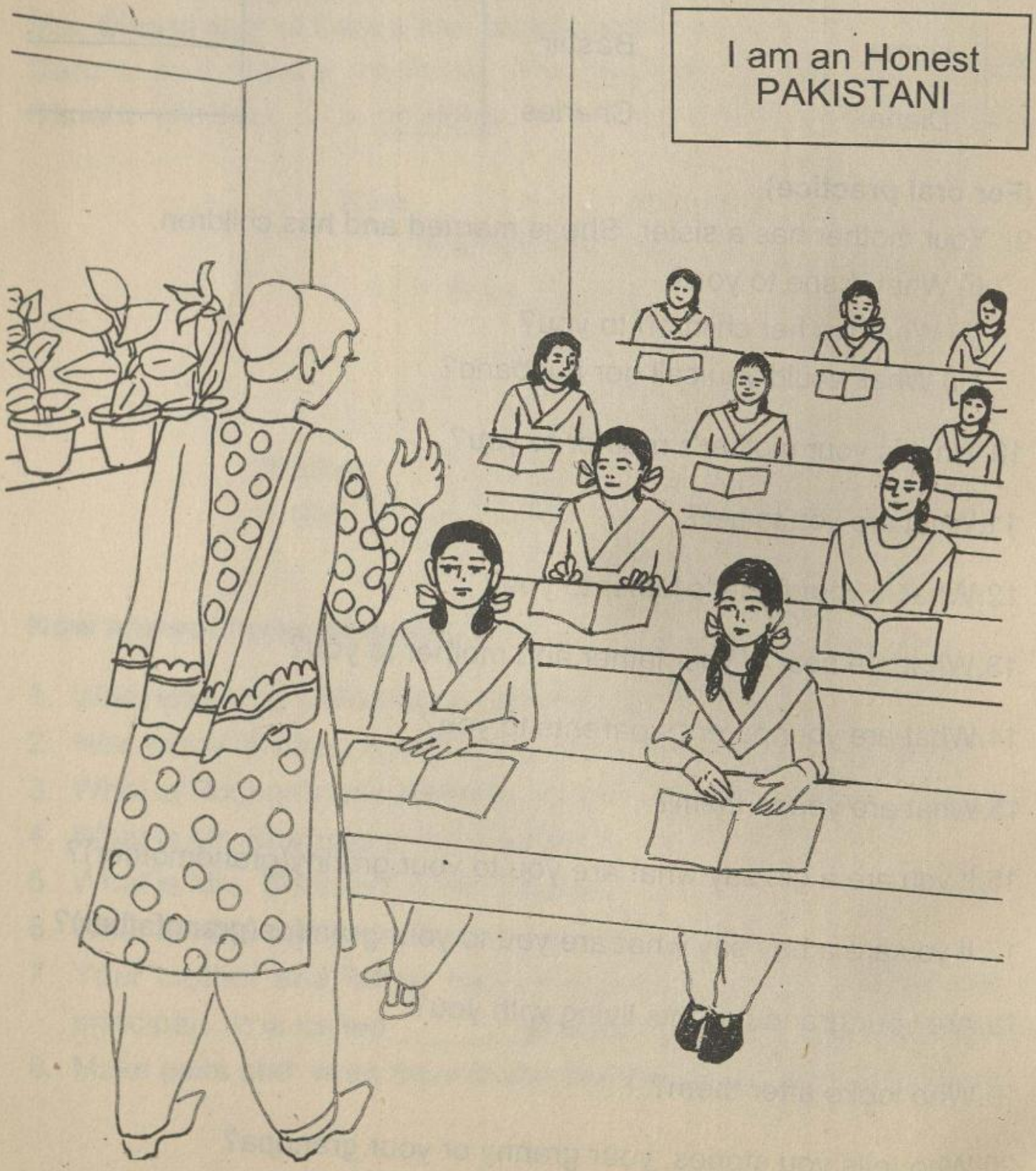
18. Are your grand parents living with you?

19. Who looks after them?

20. Who tells you stories, your granny or your grandpa?

7

CLASS ROOM STORY



Look at the picture of a classroom on page 28.

The teacher is speaking to her students.

She is asking them questions.

Pretend you are answering her questions.

1. How many are you in class today?
2. How many books are on the tables?
3. Are you in your uniform?
4. What is the colour of your uniform?
5. How many rows of seats are in the class?
6. Is there a window in the room?
7. Where are the plants?
8. Are you listening attentively to me?
9. What is written on the chart on the wall behind?
10. Honesty is one good quality.
    What other good qualities must we have?

Colour this picture showing the colour of your school uniform.

8

THE LOST BAG

Arif travelled in a rickshaw. When he got off, Arif saw a bag under the seat of the rickshaw. He asked the rickshaw driver about it. The rickshaw driver said he did not know whose bag it was." Many people travel from morning to night. Some body must have forgotten to take his bag when he left the rickshaw", he said.

When he came home Arif told his father and mother about it. His father found a small telephone diary in that bag. There was a national identity card number in the diary. It was written " if lost please return this diary to Mr. Saleem", the house address was written underneath it. His father dialled the telephone number given on the first page.

A man spoke on the phone. Arif 's father asked his name and then the address. The information was correct. Arif 's father told him that a bag was found in the rickshaw in which his son was travelling. There were eleven thousand and six hundred rupees in the bag.

The man was at the door of their house in half an hour. Arif 's father handed him the bag. The man thanked them and blessed Arif and his parents with lots of prayers.

Exercise

1. How did Arif travel?
2. What did he see under the rickshaw seat?
3. Did Arif ask the rickshaw driver about the bag? What did he say?
4. Whom did Arif tell in the house about the bag?

5. What did the father find in the bag?
6. What was written on the diary that told father whom to call?
7. What else was written on the diary beside the name and the telephone number?
8. Who spoke to his father on the telephone?
9. How much money was there in the bag?
10. How did the man thank Arif's father?

Put a tick (✓) if the statement is correct and a cross (X) if it is not correct.

Example: Arif travelled in a tonga. X
Arif travelled in a riskshaw. ✓

1. Arif saw some books under the rickshaw seat.
2. He did not ask the rickshaw driver about it.
3. The rickshaw driver knew whose bag it was.
4. Many people travel from morning to night.
5. Arif told his mother and father about the bag.
6. His father found a small telephone in his bag.
7. His father found a small telephone diary in his bag.
8. There was no national identity card in the bag.
9. There was a national identity card number in the diary.
10. His father dialled the telephone number given on the last page.
11. If lost please return this diary to Mrs. Saleem.
12. If lost please return this diary to Mr. Saleem

USE these words in sentences of your own.

travel, driver, rickshaw, dial, telephone, return, information, bless, prayers.

1. Have you ever travelled in a rickshaw?
2. Have you ever found a lost thing?
3. What did you do? Returned it to the owner or you kept it yourself?
4. What does the lesson teach?

9 LEARNING TO COOK

Mehvish and Misbah joined cooking classes in the holidays. They learned how to make soups, vegetable dishes, chicken and meat dishes. They also learned new kinds of salads.

Burhan and Bader also wanted to learn how to cook because their uncle was working in a big hotel. They talked to their uncle and told him that they wanted to learn something new. Their uncle liked the idea. He encouraged them and said that there was no harm in learning how to cook nice dishes for family and friends.

Many young boys were coming into the hotel management business. Many were learning to cook foreign dishes as well.

Burhan and Bader joined the baking classes in the winter holidays. They were very excited when they made round cakes, square cakes and sandwiches, cone shaped cream rolls and oblong breads. They made pastries in many shapes and sizes. Baking was not very difficult. The baker told them how to follow the recipes and measure the ingredients. He also told them about the temperature at which to bake various cakes.

When birthday and Eid parties came, the boys and girls made such nice and tasty things for family and friends to eat and enjoy.

Vocabulary

Soup:	liquid obtained by boiling meat or vegetables.
Salad:	dish of uncooked or raw vegetables.
Encourage:	to make bold

Harm:	hurt or damage.
Foreign:	belonging to other nation or people.
Sandwich:	any kind of food between slices of bread.
Cone shaped:	solid figure with a circular base.
Pastry:	a small sweet cake made from flour, butter and sugar.
Recipe:	(pronounce as re-se-pee) directions for cooking food.
Ingredients:	parts of cooking a dish.
Bake:	to cook in a closed place e.g: oven.
Tasty:	something of taste.

Comprehension:

1. What did Mehvish and Misbah do in the holidays?
2. What all did they learn in the cooking classes?
3. What did Burhan and Bader want to learn and why?
4. What did they tell their uncle?
5. Did uncle stop them because there was harm in learning how to cook nice dishes?
6. What kind of business were many young boys coming into?
7. When and what did Burhan and Bader join?
8. What all did they learn to make?
9. What did the baker tell them about baking?
10. What did the boys and girls make for family and friends?

Something to do:

1. Make as many words from PASTRY as you can
   Example: Past...
   Use three words in your sentences.
2. Fill in the blanks with words from the box.

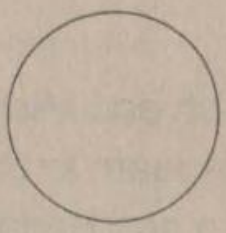
Cook, soup, cooking, salads, learn, liked, idea, encouraged, harm

1. Mehvish and Misbah joined _____classes in the holidays.
2. They learned how to make _____.
3. They also learned new kinds of _____.
4. Burhan and Bader also wanted to _____ how to _____.
5. Their uncle _____the _____.
6. He _____ them and said that there was no _____.

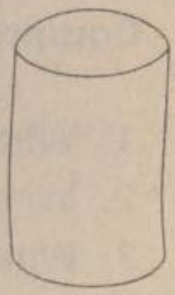
Look at these shapes

Cone

Square



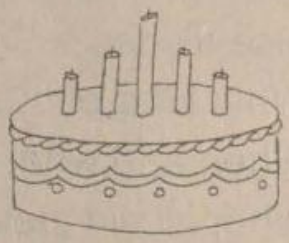
Round



Oblong

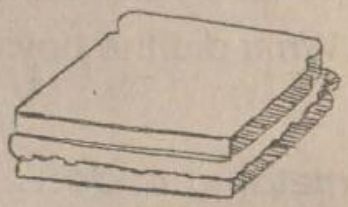
1. What is the shape of the cake?

   Answer_____



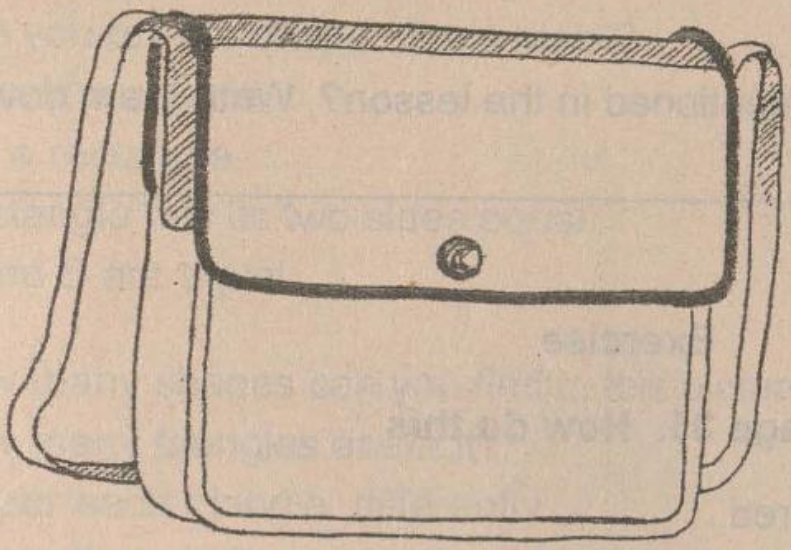
2. What is the shape of the sandwich?

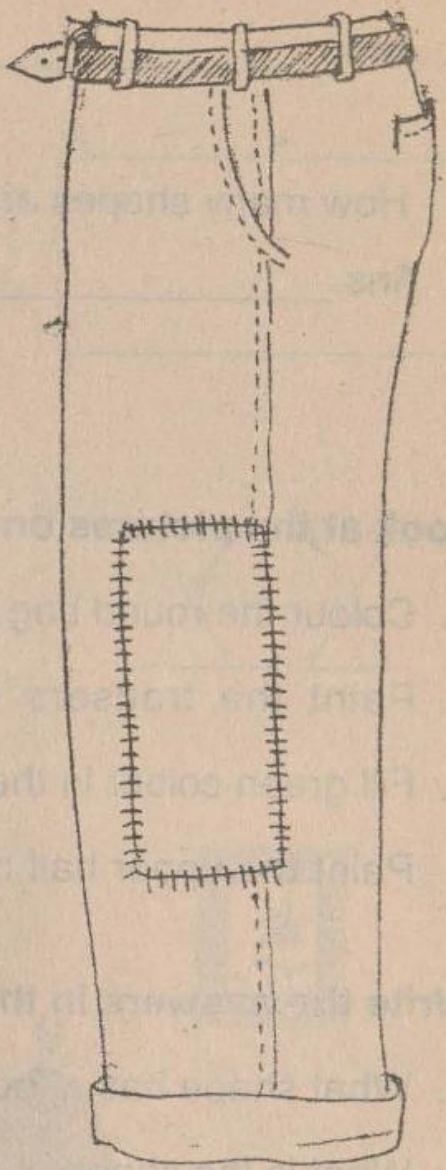
   Answer_____

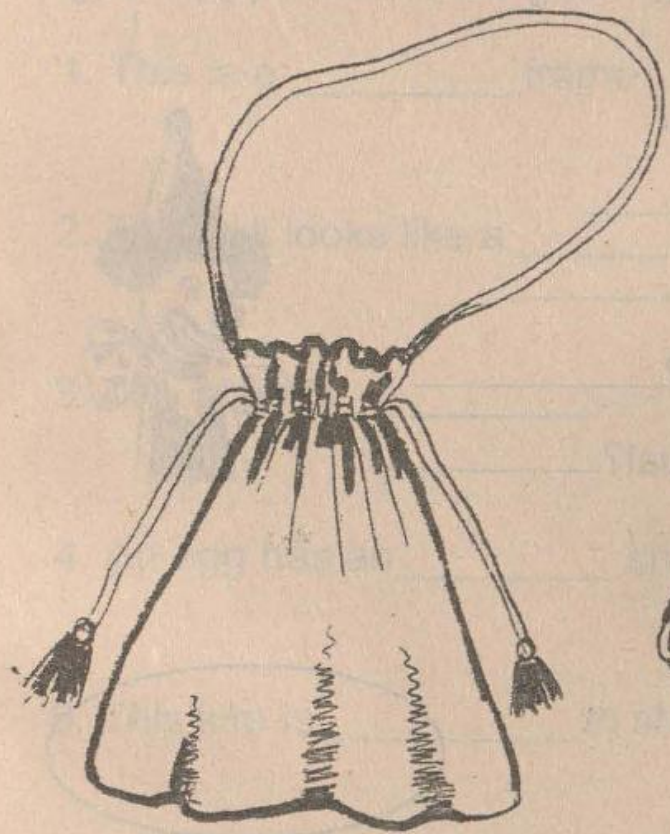


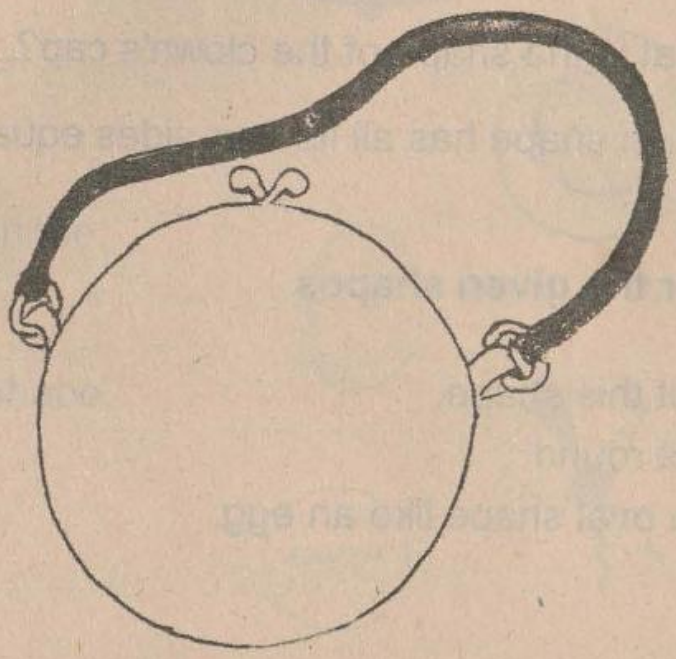
3. What shape has a cream roll?

   Ans._____

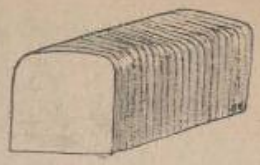








4. What shape has the bread?



Ans._____

5. How many shapes are mentioned in the lesson? Write them down.

Ans._____

Exercise

Look at the pictures on page 35. Now do this

1. Colour the round bag in red.
2. Paint the trousers in blue colour and leave the patch white.
3. Fill green colour in the cone shaped bag.
4. Paint the upper half red and the lower half green in the square bag.

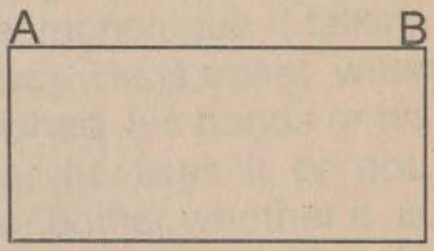
Write the answers in the given spaces.

5. What shape has a football? _____
6. What is the shape of a mountain?_____
7. What is the shape of the clown's cap?_____
8. Which shape has all its four sides equal?_____

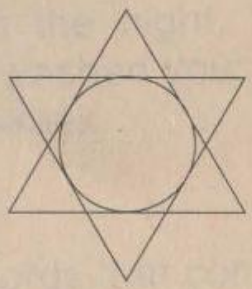
Colour the given shapes

Look at this shape.
It is not round
It is an oval shape like an egg.

Now look at this block.
Can you tell the shape of this block?
It is not a square.
It is a rectangle.
Rectangle has its two sides equal.
A and B are equal.



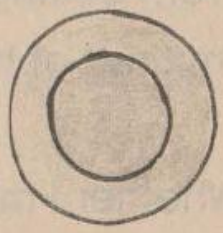
How many shapes can you find in this picture?
How many triangles are in it?
Colour each triangle differently .
Colour the middle portion in red.



Write the shapes in the blank.

1. This is a _____ frame.

2. This bell looks like a _____.



3. The plate is _____.

4. An egg has an_____ shape.

6. This kite is _____ in shape.

5. The earth is _____.

10

WASHING

(John Drinkwater)

What is all this washing about,
Every day, week in, week out?
From getting up till going to bed,
I'm tired of hearing the same thing said.

Whether I'm dirty or whether I'm not.
Whether the water is cold or hot,
Whether I like or whether I don't,
Whether I will or whether I won't

"Have you washed your hands, and washed your face?"
I seem to live in the washing-place.

Washing

The poet is talking about the feeling of a young school boy , who is asked to wash himself regularly. The poem is a monologue (talking to one's self) in which the poet speaks like a young boy. He is upset when he is asked by people in the house, if he has washed his hands or his face, or whether he has washed himself. Whether he likes it or not, whether the water is hot or cold, nobody seems to bother whether it is summer or winter. All the time he is ordered to do this or do that . Nobody cares whether he likes it or not.

From morning when he gets up till he goes to bed in the night, he is asked repeatedly,"Have you washed your hands and washed your face". He is upset at this washing about every day and every week.

Exercise

Q.1-Read the poem carefully. Write down the rhyming words that come at the end of each line in the poem.

Q.2-Make sentences using the following words and write them neatly in your copies.

Same, dirty, cold, hot, like, don't

Q.3-Make three columns in your writing books for verbs, adjectives and nouns. Now put these words in the right columns.
day, week, getting up, bed, hear, dirty, water, cold, hot, like, hands, face, live, washing.

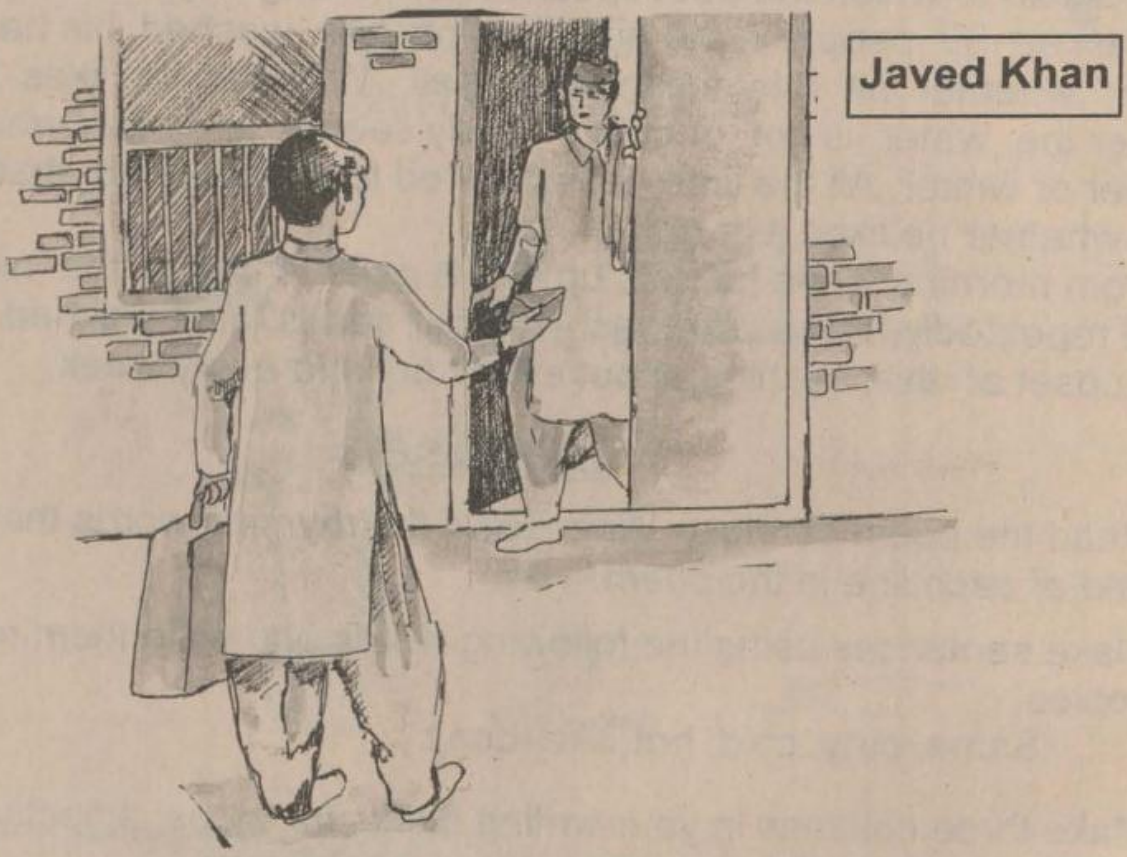
Q.4-Put the missing words to complete lines.

(a) What is all this washing ----------?
Everyday, week in, week. ----------.
From getting up till going to ----------.
I'm tired of hearing the same thing ------.

(b) ------I'm dirty or whether I'm not.
---- the water is cold or hot.
Whether I like or whether I--------.
Whether I will or whether I--------.

(c) Have you --------your hands, and ------- your face?
I seem to live in the ----- -------.

A SURPRISE VISIT 11



Haroon opened the door of his house and saw a boy at the door. He was a stranger in the street. Haroon looked at him. The stranger said.

Stranger: Hello! I am Khalid. I have come from Rawalpindi to live with my uncle for a few days in Lahore. This is the house number and the street number.
(The boy showed him the letter in which the home address and the street number were given).

Haroon: You wait here. I will show this to my master who is having his food. He will read what is in the letter. (Haroon went in and showed the letter to Mr. Khan his master, who came out of the room to the door where the stranger boy was waiting).

Mr. Khan: Hello my boy! How are you and how long have you been waiting here?

Khalid: I came here only about five minutes ago. So I have not been waiting for long.

Mr. Khan: Why didn't you phone me up about your coming here? I would have came to the station to pick you up.

Khalid: Uncle I wanted to have some adventure. I wanted to give you all a surprise.

Mr. Khan: Now you have had an adventure and have given us all a big surprise. But Khalid you are not going to do this again in life.

Khalid: I am sorry! I really should not have done this.

Khalid promised his uncle that he would never do such a thing again to give people a surprise. Then they went in where the others were sitting. Every body started greeting Khalid. They asked him about his parents and brothers and sisters and how they were doing. Then they all sat down and had a great meal.

Comprehension Exercises

1. When Haroon opened the door, who was standing at the door?
2. What was the name of the stranger?
3. Was he a boy or a big man?
4. Where did Khalid come from?
5. Where was he going to live for a few days?
6. What did Khalid show to the boy who came out from the house?
7. What was written in the letter?

8. Do you think the boy who took the letter from Khalid could read? If not why so?
9. Who read the letter and came out of the house to meet the stranger?
10. What did Mr. Khan say to Khalid when he saw him waiting at the door?
11. Was Khalid waiting at the door for quite long?
12. Why did not Khalid phone up his uncle before leaving for Lahore?
13. Was uncle pleased with Khalid's way of having adventure?
14. What did Khalid promise? To do or not to do such a thing again in life?
15. What did everybody want to know from Khalid?
16. Did they have meal or tea?

Things to do

1. Write ten lines about what and why should you inform your host family when travelling from one city to another city to visit them?

Take help from these hints: date, time of departure, time of arrival, mode of journey (railway or aeroplane).

2. What necessary information should you carry with you about the place your are going to visit?

Hints: telephone number, home address, wagon number going near that place, rickshaw or taxi charges, name of elderly family members, their occupation, relations, links...

Tick the right answer

A. The boy took the letter to his master because
   1. he could not read.

2. he had no time to read the letter.
3. the letter was closed.
4. it was not addressed to him.

B. Khalid had come from
   1. Islamabad
   2. Karachi
   3. Multan
   4. Rawalpindi

C. Khalid did not phone his uncle because
   1. there was no public call office (PCO) around.
   2. he wanted to give a surprise.
   3. the phone was not in order.
   4. he did not know the phone number.

Read these questions and fill in the blanks with appropriate form of verbs to complete the answer.

1. Where have you been?

   I have been to the zoo.

2. Where are you going?

   I _____ to the zoo.

3. Who can answer this question?

   I _____ this question.

4. When are we going to the zoo?

   We _____ to the zoo in the evening.

5. What time are we going to the zoo?

   We _____ to the zoo at 4 p.m. in the evening.

A. Fill in the blanks in each sentence with a word from these: who, what, which, when, where.

1. _____ is my book? It was here just now.
2. _____ can come with me?
3. _____ are you doing?
4. _____ do you get up in the morning?
5. _____ is your pen, the blue or the red one?

B. Now read these sentences also and fill in the blanks in the same way as in part A.

1. I cannot find the book _____ I had put it.
2. The boy _____ sits in front of you lives in our street.
3. I always do _____ my parents tell me to do.
4. My mother and my father look after me _____I am not well.
5. I have a wrist watch _____wakes me up with a musical alarm.

Learning how to use a telephone

Telephone has become very important for us in our daily life. We use telephone when we have to make an important call or when we want some kind of information.

Telephones are used:

1. For railway inquiry dial 117
2. Flight inquiry dial 114
3. For inquiry information dial 17
4. For time inquiry dial 14
5. For calling emergency dial 15

Be brief on phone. There might be an important call coming. A relative from abroad might be calling you to inform of his arrival, or there is some kind of news about somebody's illness. If your father is a doctor the message must go to him immediately.

So don't let your gossip or talk take more than five minutes on phone.

Answer these questions on "how to use telephone"

1. Why has telephone become important for us in our daily life?
2. What number do you dial to find out when a train is coming?
3. What number do you dial to find if the flight is on time?
4. What number do you dial to ask telephone number of an important office?
5. If you have no watch and you want to know the exact time what number will you dial?
6. There is a big fire in your neighbours. You are going to inform the police. What number will you dial for "emergency"?
7. You suspect that there is a thief in the house. You are scared but you are bold, so you dial to inform the police. What number will you dial for it?
8. Why must we be brief on phone?
9. What might happen if somebody's father is a doctor and the phone is busy?
10. For how long should you gossip or talk on phone?

12

IN TWENTY FOUR HOURS

The time when the sun rises in the east till the time the sun sets in the west is called a day. There are twenty four hours in a full day, which lasts from one midnight to the next midnight. There are various times in a day when it is morning, afternoon, evening or night. These are as given below.

Dawn: Early in the morning, when the sun is not quite visible.

Morning: When the sun has risen above the sky and people get up to go to their places of work and children get ready to go to school.

Noon: When the sun is right over head and the shadows fall under your feet normally 12.30 to 1 p.m in the day.

Afternoon: Is the time when the overhead sun starts setting towards the west and it is after the middle of the day, normally after 1 p.m. to the time before sunset.

Evening: When the sun begins to set in the west, birds fly back to their nests, as it begins to get dark.

Night: When it is completely dark, the moon and stars shine in the dark sky.

Find out and answer what time is it of the day. Take a word from the box given below to fill in the blanks. Copy these in your exercise book.

1. When the stars and the moon shine in the dark sky, it is _____
2. Very early in the morning when the sun is not quite visible it is_____.
3. When the sun is right over head and the shadow falls under your feet, it is _____
4. _____ is the time after the middle of the day, normally after 12.30 to 1 p.m. in the day to the time before sunset.
5. In the _____the sun begins to set in the west and birds fly back to their nests.
6. In the _____ people get up to go to their places of work and children get ready to go to school.

Morning, evening, night, dawn, afternoon, noon

Exercise

1. How many hours are there in a day?
2. How many hours do you study in school?
3. What time do you go to school in the morning?
4. What time do you come back home?

5. When do you take your lunch?
6. When do you have your breakfast?
   (i) in the evening
   (ii) at night
   (iii) in the morning
   (iv) or in the afternoon
7. When do you play?
   (i) in the night
   (ii) in the morning
   (iii) or in the evening
8. Do you exercise in the morning?
9. How would you greet someone in the morning?
   (i) good morning
   (ii) good afternoon
   (iii) good evening
10. What would you say when the overhead sun starts setting towards west?
   (i) good morning or
   (ii) good afternoon

13

ALL PEOPLE WAKE UP!

Early in the morning, when the sun rises and gives light, the darkness vanishes.

All people wake up and say their prayers. Some people do exercise, some take morning walks. After breakfast the children go to school. Men and some women also go to work.

Every body comes back home in the afternoon when half the day is over. Lunch is ready. Everybody is hungry and wants to eat and finish the lunch. After some rest, people usually take tea in the evening when the sun is going down to set in the west.

At night when there is no sun and it is dark every where, people put on lights. In some places where there is no electricity people light up candles or lanterns to lighten up their homes.

When it is dark, the moon and the stars shine in the sky. People eat dinner at night. Some watch T.V. and some read story books before going to bed.

Comprehension

1. What different things do the people do when they wake up in the morning?
2. When do people come back from work?
3. Where does the sun set?
4. How do people lighten up their homes where there is no electricity?

Vocabulary.

- **Look up the meanings of these words in a dictionary.**
- **Use these words in sentences of your own.**

Vanish, exercise, electricity, lantern, candles.

A sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop or a question mark.

If a sentence tells us something it ends with a full stop.

e.g:
- Today is Monday.
- It is hot outside.
- It is 8 o'clock.

If the sentence asks a question it ends with a question mark.

- Who are you?
- Where are you going?
- Whose book is this?

Most of the questions begin with words such as, whom, what, when, where, which, why, how?

- What is your name?

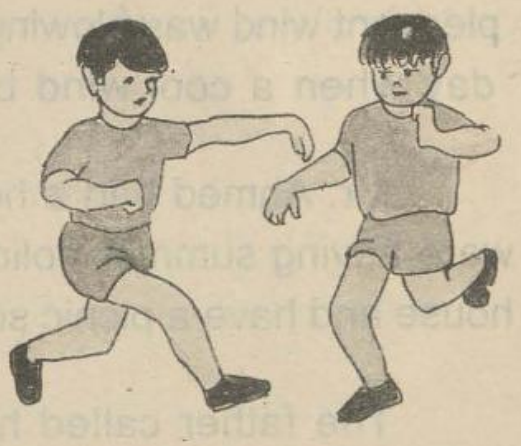
- Who are you?
- How old are you?
- When are you coming home?
- Where is every body?
- Which way are you going?
- Why are you crying?

Here are some answers. Think of the questions of these answers.

- My name is Ahmed.
- I am a boy.
- I am ten years old.
- I am coming home at 1.30.
- Every body is here.
- I am going this way.
- I am crying because I am alone.

Rewrite these sentences using the following words to complete them. How, why, when, where, what, who, which.

1. _____ old are you?
2. _____ are you saying to him?
3. _____ are you late to school?
4. _____ is your mother coming?
5. _____ is my book? I can't find it
6. _____ is your book?
7. _____ is this girl in the black dress?



14

GOING ON A HOLIDAY

It was a very fine day. There were clouds in the sky and a pleasant wind was blowing. After very hot summer days, it was the first day when a cool wind blew and the sky was covered with clouds.

Mr. Ahmed had a holiday because it was Sunday. The children were having summer holidays. It was a very nice day to go out of the house and have a picnic some where.

The father called his children out in the lawns where he was sitting and enjoying the pleasant weather. Ali and Huma came running out to him:

Ali: Papa, you called us!

Papa: Yes! Look how pleasant it is!
Let us make a plan to go out and have a picnic some where.

Huma: That is great! Let's go to Murree.

Papa: No, not Murree, I have just one day for a holiday. I have to go to work tomorrow.

Ali: Papa, I like to go on top of the roof and fly kites.

Huma: You always think kite flying is the best thing to do on a holiday!

Papa: But I want to take you out of the house.

Ali & Huma: (together) We like to go and see the old places in the city.

(In the meantime Mother also comes in with a tea tray.)

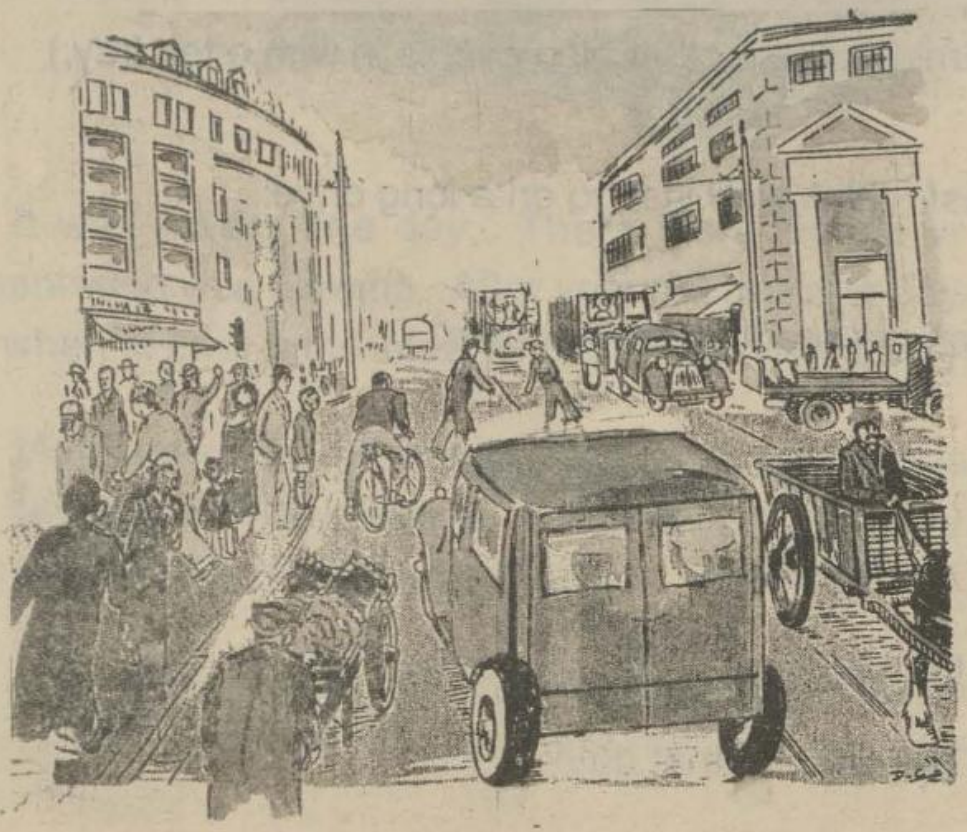
Mother: Yes! I think we'll just go on a long drive.

Father: Then get ready in ten minutes.

EXERCISE

1. What kind of day was it?
2. What was in the sky?
3. How was the weather on that day?

4. Where was father sitting and what was he doing there?
5. Which holidays were the children having? Summer or winter?
6. Who came running to father?
7. Where did Huma wish to go?
8. Why did father not want to go to Murree?
9. What was the idea given by Ali?
10. Where did father want to take them?
11. What did Ali & Huma finally decide together?
12. What was the mother carrying?
13. What did she say?
14. How much time the father gave them to get ready?



15 OLD BUILDINGS

Old buildings are found in old city areas and in villages also. These buildings in cities and havelis in villages tell us a lot about people who built these places and lived there. They also tell about the culture of the place.

Culture means the way people lived, how they dressed themselves and what kind of things they used. All this is shown in their artwork that is left behind on the buildings, pottery, on clothes or any other thing that is available in these buildings.

Whether you live in a village or in a town there must be some old haveli or an old building like a fort, a mosque, or a tomb. Or it may even be an old worship place like a temple or a church which has been there for over a hundred years.

You must visit these places with your family or ask your teacher to take you out to visit these places. These buildings or places are our heritage.

Heritage means what we inherit. In other words what is passed on to a generation from its previous generation is called heritage. The Badshahi Mosque in Lahore, the Khyber Pass in Peshawar, Harrappa in Punjab and Moenjodaro in Sind or Hirran Minar in Sheikhupura are some of the old buildings and cities of our heritage.

You may even ask your teacher to take you to an old building that is near your place and ask her to tell you all about it. If she does not have the information ask a guide who will tell you about these.

Think and Write

- Is there an old building in your city?
- How old is it?
- Do you know much about it?
- If not ask your teacher to tell you about it

Now can you tell

- What do old buildings tell us about?
- What does culture mean?
- What are some kinds of old buildings found in villages or towns which have been there for more than hundred years?
- What do you mean by heritage?
- Write down names of some old buildings which are our heritage?
- Who tells you about an old building, if you don't have the information? (a scout, a blue bird or a guide)

16

I WANT TO KNOW

(John Drinkwater)

I want to know why when I'm late
For school, they get into a state,
But if invited out to tea
I must'n ever early be.

Why, if I'm eating nice and slow
It's "Slow-coach, hurry up, you know!"
But if I'm eating nice and quick
It's "Gobble-gobble, you' II be sick!"

Why, when I'm walking in the street
My clothes must always be complete,
While at the seaside I can call
It right with nothing on at all.

Why I must always go to bed
When other people don't instead,
And why I have to say good-night
Always before I'm ready, quite.

I want to know

The poet is confused by the double standards of the society. He does not understand why he is scolded when he is late for school. But he is not allowed to go early if he is invited for tea. He finds it strange for being called lazy when he eats slowly. But if he eats quickly he is told that he would be sick.He is also unable to understand why he is allowed to go for swim without clothes, but he has to dress properly to walk on a street. He gets angry when he is forced to go to bed early when everybody else is enjoying and he is not even feeling sleepy. The poet is really disturbed because he is forced to do things not the way he wants.

Exercise

Q.1-Match the Opposites as shown in example.

(A)	(B)
Double	Active
Lazy	Late
Sleepy	Awake
Angry	Happy
Early	Single

Q.2- Put the missing letter from brackets to complete the words.

Example: Call (a,n)

(a) sc---ld (u,o)
(b) --njoy (e,a)
(c) Sw--m (i,o)
(d) --nderstand (u,a)

Q.3- Make sentences using the following words and write them neatly in your copy.

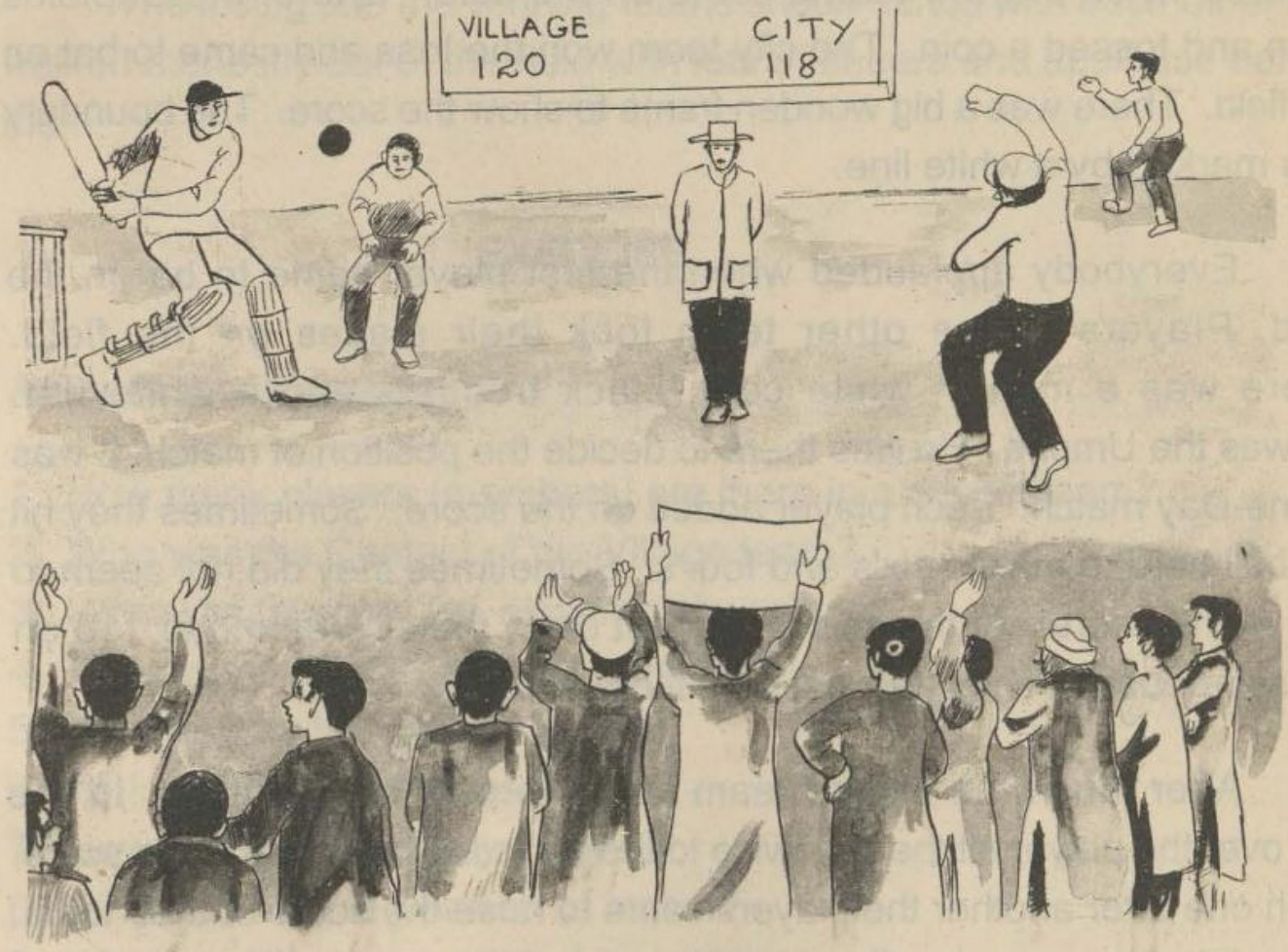
Confused, Beach, Way, Street.

Q.4- What message do you get from the poem. Tick the correct one.

(1) The poet is sick of double standards.
(2) The poet is sick of doing work.

17

A CRICKET MATCH



A team from the village school was going to play cricket match against a team from the town.

Rana Tahir was the Captain of the village team. We were all very excited. Rana Tahir said, "We need one more man to make full team. Who is going to play?"

Nobody answered. "We have to decide soon. We must have eleven men" Said Tahir.

At last Dara was taken as eleventh man in the team.

We also needed a twelfth man in the team to play if some one in the team broke his leg or became ill.

The match started at ten O' clock in the morning. The crowd cheered when the two teams came on the field. One of the Captains spun and tossed a coin. The city team won the toss and came to bat on the field. There was a big wooden frame to show the score. The boundary was marked by a white line.

Everybody applauded when the first player came to bat in the field. Players of the other team took their places on the field. There was a man in white coat, black trousers and a white hat. He was the Umpire. He was there to decide the position of match. It was a One-Day match. Each player added on the score. Sometimes they hit the ball hard to make six's and four's. Sometimes they did not seem to add to the score. At the end of the last over, the city team had 118 on the scoreboard. They had lost only three wickets.

After lunch the village team came to play on the field. In the first over the player hit the ball twice to the boundary adding 8 to his score. Then one after another the players came to raise the score of their team. One of the players who played till the end of the match, hit the ball with such strength that it went over the crowd. The crowd shouted but no one was hurt.

Only 11 runs were needed to win the match. The player quickly added 8 to the score. Now 3 runs were needed to win the match.

There were cheers from the crowd. Then it was all silent. The player looked all round, judged the position of the fielders and hit the ball with full strength. The ball crossed the boundary in straight line. And the score rose to 120.

The crowd showed great appreciation for their victory. The village team had won the match by 7 wickets because they lost only three wickets.

The losing and the winning teams shook hands with each other and walked modestly out of the field with lots of cheers and applause behind them.

EXERCISE

Answer these questions.

1. How many players (members) are there in a cricket team?
2. Who was the Captain of the Village team?
3. Who was taken as the eleventh player?
4. Why was a twelfth man also needed?
5. At what time the match started?
6. Which team won the toss?
7. How was the boundary marked?
8. Who decides the position of match?
9. What was the score of the city cricket team?
10. How many wickets had they lost?
11. What was the response of the crowd while watching the match?
12. How many runs were needed by the village team to win the match?
13. What was the score of the winning team?
14. By how many wickets had they won the match?
15. How many wickets did the winning team lose?
16. Why did both teams shake hands at the end of the match?
17. Do you like to play cricket?
18. Describe a match you played with another team. Did you win or lose?

Vocabulary

Against, excite, cheered, spun, tossed, boundary, appreciation, victory, modestly, applause, umpire.

Look up the meanings of the above words in a dictionary.

1. Can you tell what all do you need in the field to play cricket?
   Example: bat, ball…
2. How is an umpire dressed?
3. What does he do?
4. Who plays in place of a player whose knee is hurt?
5. How many captains are there in a cricket team?

Do you know

Cricket is a game.
Cricket is also an insect.

Bowl is delivering the ball in cricket.
Bowl also means a dish for food or liquids.

Pitch: an area marked out for playing the game.
Pitch is also a dark substance.

There are some more such words that sound similar but have different meanings. Look at these:

Hair	Where	Check	Kettle
Hare	Ware	Cheque	Cattle

Ate	Open	Story	Die
Eight	Upon	Storey	Dye
Way	Bear	Fair	Buy
Whey	Bare	Fare	By

Can you find some more? List them.

Use a dictionary to find meanings of each pair above and note the difference in the meanings of each word.

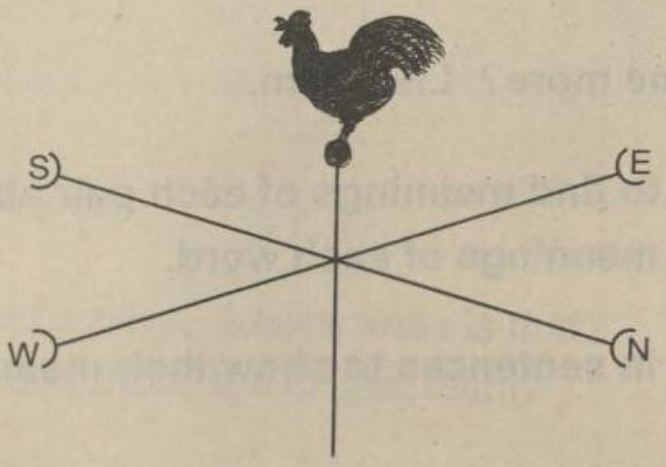
Try to use these in sentences to show their meanings.

Bear	Buy	Fair
Bare	By	Fare

Example: Nazeer went to the fair to sell his caps.
The bus fare from my village to the post office is two Rupees.

18

WEATHER



"It is so hot and humid today!" complained Raja as he came home in the afternoon.

"It was not so hot yesterday. It was cloudy and pleasant because there were clouds in the sky. It also rained in the evening and a strong wind blew to bring down the temperature." Said Kamran to his brother.

Hot, humid, cool, pleasant, cloudy.

- These are some of the words that explain the days.
- These words tell us the conditions of the day.
- They tell us that the weather was hot and humid on one day but quite pleasant and cloudy on the previous day.

Exercise

Tick the right word in the brackets to explain the weather.

1. What is the weather on a day?
   - when there is no rain,
   - no wind blowing in the afternoon of June

- Is it (hot, pleasant or cool)

2. What is the weather?
   - when there is some rain and
   - the sun shines for some time in the month of March
   - is it (pleasant, very cold or humid)

3. There are many clouds in the sky.
   - but no rain
   - what is the weather
   - is it (rough, cloudy or sunny)

Answer these from your own experience.

- What is the weather like today?
- What was the weather yesterday?
- Why do people go to hill stations in summer?

- Where would you go to when it is very cold in December? (Lahore, Swat or Karachi)

- You are in Multan. Summer holidays have started. Choose from these places where you would like to spend your holidays.(Gujrat, Chitral, Kashmir)

WEATHER

(Enjoy this) A news paper report.

1. Because there is a strike at the Meteorological Department (place where weather conditions are recorded) there will be no weather tomorrow.

· Do you get the joke in it?

(strike means when workers or people on jobs refuse to work in the office for some reasons.) But weather conditions do not strike because weather is not controlled by men. So how could there be a strike by the weather conditions.

2. Jamil: "How did you find the weather when you were on holidays.
   Majid: "Oh! I just went out and there it was".

3. There was a countryman with a good reputation as a weather forecaster.

Farmers and gardeners used to come to him for advice on weather forecast. Suddenly the old man stopped giving advice on the weather. The farmers went to him and asked, " we are all very sorry that you have stopped giving us your advice on weather forecast. May we ask why?"

" The radio has burst. It is not working. So it is not giving any news on weather. I cannot tell you myself what kind of weather will it be tomorrow" The people then decided to buy their own radios and transistors. So that when they were on fields they could hear weather news on their transistor sets and save their crops from the damages of a bad weather.

weather forecast:

- means to tell before hand what kind of weather will it be the next day or so.

Weather does not remain the same throughout the day. It may be pleasant in the morning but in the afternoon it might get hot. Weather conditions change. At the end of the day we can say it was pleasant today or it was cloudy or a rainy day.

Look at the pictures below. This is a chart of weather conditions of three days, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at different times.

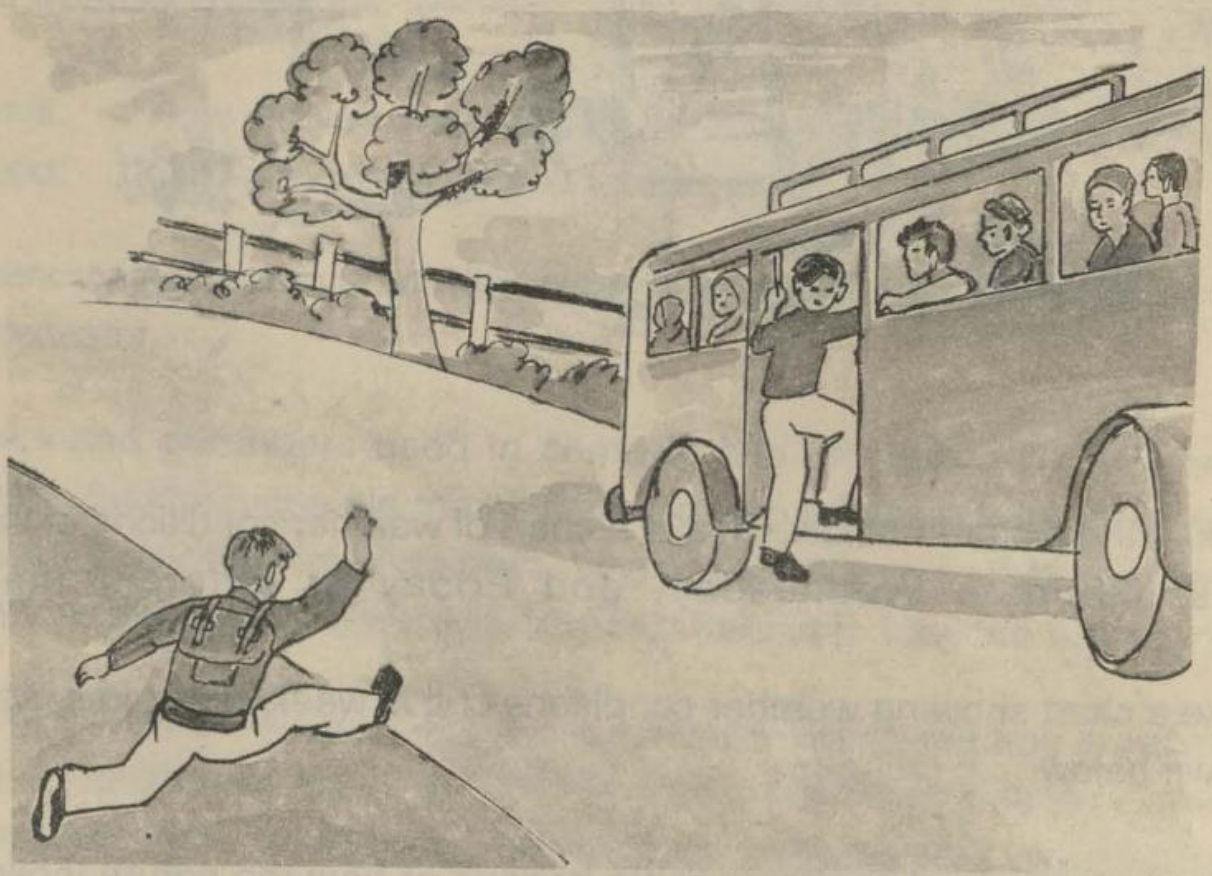
Make a chart showing weather conditions of this week in pictures, as shown below.

Draw sketches to show how people behave or how the nature looks in a certain weather. You can see when it is cool and pleasant birds enjoy flying in the sky and flowers bloom happily.

Rainy day | Rough and cloudy | Cool and pleasant

19

DARA AND DINOO GET ON A BUS



Dara and Dinoo go to school in the same bus. There are many other people travelling in the bus. Some work in offices, some work in factories, but most of them are teachers who teach in middle and high schools.

Dara and Dinoo are friends and neighbours. They always get good marks in their tests and get good positions in their final examinations.

One day when the bus came, Dara got on but Dinoo could not get into the bus and stayed behind. Dara was worried because there was a test in English in the first period that day.

Dara said to the bus driver:

Dara: Driver please stop the bus!

Driver: Sorry! I cannot stop the bus.

Dara: My friend is left behind.

Driver: Other people in the bus will get late if I stop the bus.

Dara: Driver, please stop the bus! We have a test in the first period.

If you do not stop the bus my friend will miss school and will miss the test also.

(People in the bus request the driver to stop the bus for Dinoo.

They also tell him that Dinoo should not miss school or the test. Both are important.)

The driver is a kind man. He stops the bus.

Driver: Now call out your friend to hurry up and run fast to catch the bus.

Dara: Thank you driver! Thank you every body.

(Dara looks out of the window of the bus. He sees Dinoo running with his heavy school bag. He calls out to him to hurry up and run fast)

Dinoo comes near the door of the bus. Dara helps him get into the bus.

Dinoo: Thank you driver! Thank you Dara and thank you everybody for helping me catch the bus.

(The bus moves on)

Answer the questions.

1. How do Dara and Dinoo go to school?
2. How many people are travelling in the bus?
3. Where do the people work?
4. Where do the teachers teach?
5. Are Dara and Dinoo brothers?
6. What kind of marks do they get in their tests?
7. What positions do they get in their final examinations?
8. What happened one day?
9. Who could not get into the bus and why?
10. Why was Dara worried?
11. What did Dara say to the bus driver?
12. What did the driver say?
13. What did the driver say when Dara told him that his friend is left behind?
14. What did the people in the bus request the driver to do?
15. What did they say Dinoo should not miss?
16. What kind of man was the driver?
17. What did he tell Dara to do?
18. Whom did he see running when Dara looked out of the window?
19. How did Dinoo get into the bus?
20. Was Dinoo thankful to Dara only or to other people as well?

Look at this:

We say " Please " when we make requests.
We say " Thank you " when we want to express gratitude.
We say " Sorry " when we feel pity or regretful over something that is wrong or hurts.

Read these sentences:

Please, bring me a glass of water.
Please, do not disturb me.
Listen to me, please.
Can I use your pencil, please?
Will you please post this letter for me?
Help me please, to lift this heavy box.

Put the right word from the brackets to complete the sentences.

Example: Dara and Dinoo go to school in the same bus.(blue, big, same)

1. Dara and Dinoo are _____ (brothers, friends, cousins)
2. They always get good _____ in their tests. (things, books, marks)
3. They get good positions in their final _____.(examinations, games, tests)
4. Dinoo could not get into the bus and stayed _____.(late, back, behind)
5. There was a test in _____ in the first period. (Urdu, Science, English)
6. People in the bus request the driver to _____ the bus. (start, race, stop)
7. They tell him that Dinoo should not miss _____ (college, games, school) or the _____ .(test, bus, games)
8. Call your friend to _____ up.(try, back, hurry)

Fill in the blanks with sorry, thank you, please,

Example: Why are you late this morning?

I am sorry, I missed the bus.

1. I _____ for this lovely birthday card.
2. _____ don't make noise!
3. Will you _____ help me lift this box?
4. I am _____ I have no time to help you lift the box.
5. Will you _____ post this letter for me?
6. She was _____ to know of her illness.
7. How are you?

   I am fine, _____.

Look at these pictures and write from the box what each one is saying.

Thank you, please, sorry.

20

THE WOLF AND THE CRANE

There was a big wolf. It frightened the small animals. One day when it was eating, it swallowed a bone. It got stuck in his throat and gave him a lot of pain. He could not swallow it, nor could he throw it out of his mouth.

He had a friend in the jungle who had a long beak. It was the crane. He asked the crane if it would take out the bone with its long beak.

The crane agreed to do so. The wolf promised to give the crane a reward for its kindness.

The crane put its long beak down the throat of the wolf and had the bone out. The wolf got up. The pain was gone. " Where is my reward?" asked the crane.

" You are a silly bird. No bird has ever escaped my sharp jaws. You are lucky to escape your life!" The wolf howled. The crane flew away.

Look at these sentences.

1. There was a big wolf.
2. It frightened the small animals.
3. His friend had a long beak.
4. You are a silly bird.
5. You are lucky.

Big, small, long, silly and lucky are words that describe some things. These are describing words. These are called adjectives.

An Adjective tells us something about a person, place or a thing.

Example:

A lovely flower.

A pretty child.

An old building.

A tall man.

Fill in the blanks with a describing word from the lesson.

1. There was a _____ wolf.
2. It frightened the _____animals.
3. He had a friend who had a _____beak.
4. "You are a _____bird".
5. No bird has ever escaped my _____ jaws.
6. You are _____to escape your life.

Answer these questions.

1. What did the wolf swallow in his throat?
2. What happened to his throat?
3. Who was his friend who agreed to help him?
4. Did the wolf promise to reward his friend?
5. How did it take the bone out of the wolf's throat?
6. Did he keep his promise, when the crane asked for the reward?
7. What did he say to the crane?
8. Where did the crane go?
9. Was the wolf a kind friend? If not, why?
10. Was the crane a kind friend? How?
11. Do you help your friends in need?
12. Do your friends help you in need?
13. Do you say 'thank you' for kindness?

21

PROFESSIONS or OCCUPATIONS

Doctor: looks after sick people and gives them medical help and advice.

Teacher: teaches the students.

Conductor: one who stands in the bus and gives tickets to the passengers.

Farmer: one who grows crops and works in fields.

Baker: makes a thing of bakery like cakes, pastries, patties etc.

Carpenter: works with wood and makes furniture.

These are the names of occupations or professions people follow or work to make livelihood for themselves and their families.

Fill in the missing word from the box to make name of an occupation explained in each sentence below

postman, carpenter, judge, farmer, baker, teacher, doctor, painter, conductor, pilot.

1. The _____ brings letters from friends and relatives.
2. A _____ paints pictures.

3. I am going to the _____ for a medical check-up.
4. My _____ teaches me with love and care.
5. The _____ blew a whistle to stop the bus near my school.
6. Babu Chacha is a _____. He grows crops in his fields.
7. The girls learned how to cook nice dishes and the boys learned to bake cakes from the _____.
8. The _____ made our chairs and tables.
9. A _____ flies an aeroplane.
10. My friend's father works in a High Court. He is a _____.

The mother tells her children:

1. Wash faces.
2. Brush teeth.
3. Put on shoes.
4. Drink milk.
5. Put books in the bags.
6. Take books out.
7. Put the lunch in boxes.
8. Go to school.
9. Cross the road carefully.
10. Study hard.

Now say what the children did.

Example: (1) The children washed faces.

(9) The children crossed the road carefully.

Make sentences from the table below.

Example: I don't see anything.

I				there
He		see		in Lahore
She	don't	know	anybody	Maths
We	doesn't	meet	any	Spanish
You		tell		here
They				thing

Answer these questions to introduce yourself. (Oral Practice)

1. Are you a girl or a boy?
2. What is your name?
3. How old are you?
4. In which class do you read?
5. What is the name of your school?
6. Is it far from your house?
7. Do you live near the school?
8. How many brothers and sisters are you?
9. What is your father's occupation?
10. Is he in service or is he retired from service?
11. Do you live in a single storey house or is it a double storey house?
12. Do you walk to school or go by bus?
13. Are you punctual in your studies?
14. Do you attend school regularly?
15. Are you good at studies?
16. What is your percentage in examinations?
17. What do you want to be when you grow up?

GLOSSARY

Lesson 1:

breathe	سانس لینا
...sh of relief	سکھ کا سانس، اطمینان کا سانس
...tional anthem	قومی ترانہ
...hospitable	مہمان نواز
mausoleum	مقبرہ

Lesson 5:

excited	پُرجوش
of course	بلاشبہ
responsible	ذِمہ دار
revise	دُہرانا
hesitate	ہچکچانا
glad	خوش

Lesson 6:

...elations	رشتے
empty	خالی

Lesson 8:

underneath	نیچے
information	اطلاع
blessed	دعائیں دیں

Lesson 9:

soup	یخنی

Lesson 10:

whether	آیا کہ
seem	محسوس ہوتا ہے
washing-place	نہانے دھونے کی جگہ

Lesson 11:

stranger	اجنبی
adventure	مہم
surprise	حیران، ششدر
host family	میزبان خاندان
mode of journey	سفر کا ذریعہ
occupation	پیشہ
immediately	فوراً
gossip	گپ شپ

Lesson 12:

various times	مختلف اوقات
visible	ظاہر / نظر آنا
shadow	سایہ

Lesson 13:

vanish	غائب ہونا
lantern	لالٹین

Lesson 14:

pleasent wind	خوشگوار تازہ ہوا

Lesson 15:

culture	ثقافت
pottery	مٹی کے برتن
fort	قلعہ
tomb	مقبرہ
temple	مندر
church	گرجا
heritage	وراثت
generation	پود
previous	گزشتہ
information	معلومات
humid	مرطوب، نمی والا
complained	شکایت
forecast	پیشن گوئی

Lesson 16:

sea side	ساحل سمندر
quite	بالکل
nice	عمدہ
hurry up	جلدی کرنا
gobble	ہڑپ کر جانا
complete	مکمل

Lesson 17:

excited	ابھارنا، ترغیب دینا
spun	گھومایا
tosses	اچھالنا/ پھینکنا
applauded	تالی بجانا/واہ واہ کرنا
cheers	شوخی/واہ واہ

Lesson 19:

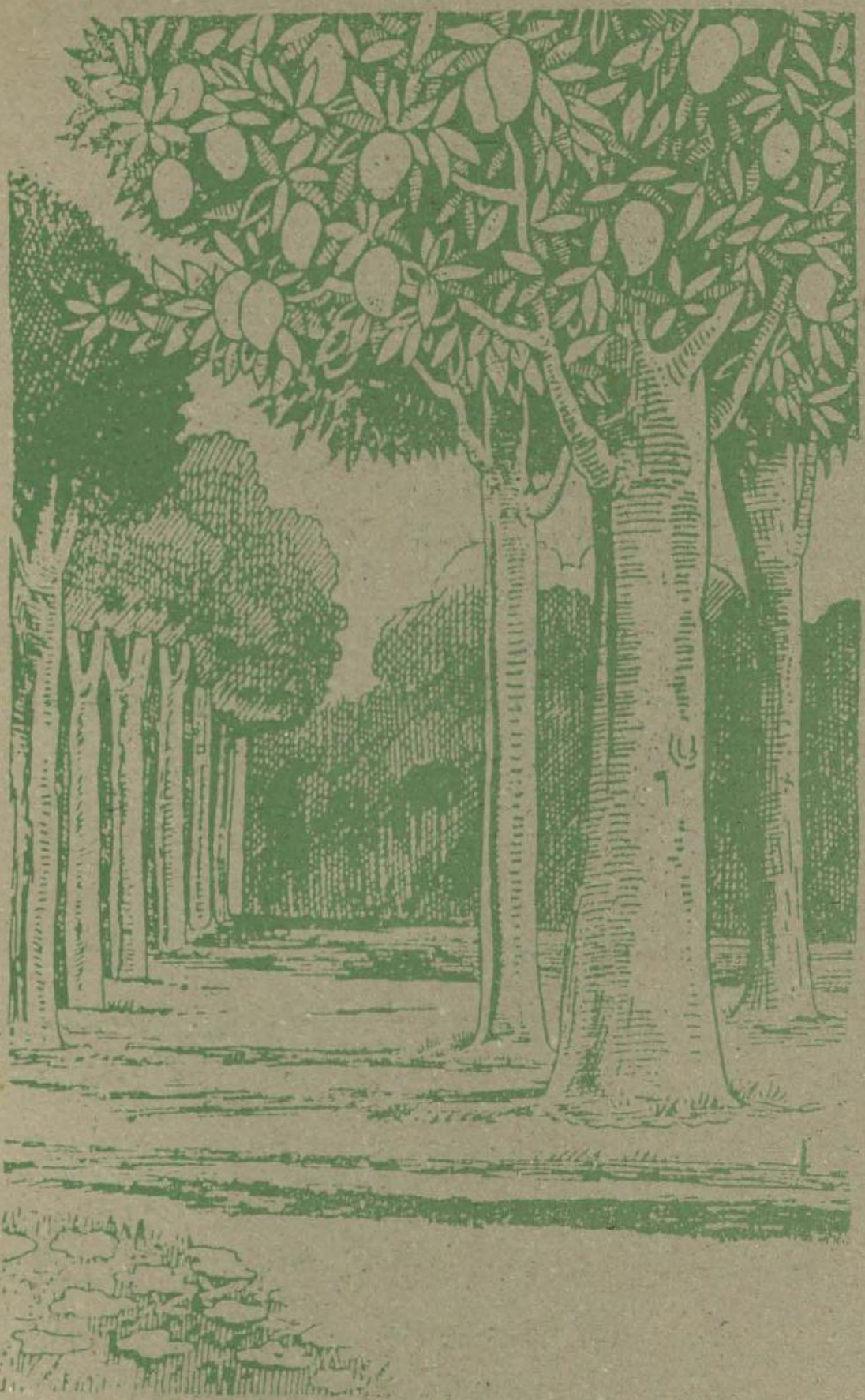
gratitude	شکر گزاری
pity	رحم
regretful	معافی مانگنا/ پچھتاوا

Lesson 20:

frightened	خوف زدہ
swallowed	نگلنا
throat	حلق
crane	سارس
jaw	جبڑا
howled	کتے یا بھیڑے کی آواز

Lesson 21:

livelihood	روزی-ذریعہ معاش
occupation	پیشہ-کاروبار
profession	کسی پیشے میں مہارت



GREENERY IS THE EVIDENCE OF ALLAH

قومی ترانہ

پاک سرزمین شاد باد　　کشورِ حسین شاد باد
تو نشانِ عزمِ عالی شان　　ارضِ پاکستان

مرکزِ یقین شاد باد

پاک سَر زمین کا نظام　　قوتِ اُخوتِ عوام
قوم ملک سلطنت　　پائندہ تابندہ باد

شاد باد منزلِ مُراد

پرچمِ ستارہ و ہلال　　رہبرِ ترقی و کمال
ترجمانِ ماضی شانِ حال　　جانِ استقبال

سایہ خدائے ذوالجلال

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